

SPORTS



WATER POLO WIN IN HAVANA

The 1980 Olympics, world and European winners the USSR water polo team has come out on top of the Friendship-84 tournament, beating Cuba 8-7 in the decisive game and trailing ten points. Hungary and Cuba totalled seven points each but the former placed second thanks to a better goal difference. Czechoslovakia placed fourth with two points and Bulgaria came fifth.

Swimming:

a waterfall of records

Over four days of competition in Moscow the swimmers set three world, four European and many national records of the countries participating in the tournament in 19 out of 20 events on the programme. The contest will end on August 25, and will be summed up in our next issue.

The world records were set by the GDR women's team in the 4x100 m freestyle relay (3:27.1), Svetlana Solodtsova of the USSR in the 200 m backstroke (1:50.41), and Svetlana Gulyash of the USSR in the 100 m breaststroke (1:08.9).

The European records were set by Astrid Strasser of the GDR. In the 400 m freestyle (4:07.66), Jens-Peter Berndt of the GDR in the 400 m combined swimming (1:18.29), Tatjana Kurnikova of the USSR in the 100 m butterfly (59.41), and the USSR men's team in the 4x100 m freestyle relay.

GYMNASICS: SOVIET ATHLETES AHEAD

Athletes from 11 nations — Britain, the GDR, Hungary, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, Mexico, Mongolia, Poland and the USSR came upon the gymnastic platform in the Czechoslovak town of Olomouc to compete in the individual and team events in the all-around contest and on individual apparatus.

The Soviet women's and men's teams are led by 1981 world overall champion Natalya Kryuchkova and Dmitry Bilozerchuk. The team include: Olga Mostepanova (1983 world champion), Tatjana Prolova, Natalya Bychenko, Vladimír Atymov and Alexander Pogorelov (participants in the 1983 USSR Cup), Yelena Shusharina (bronze winner in the 1984 USSR Cup), Irina Barakova (1984 national champion), bronze medallist, Stepan Matasik and Alexander Tchernov (silver and bronze medallists of the 1984 national championship), Yury Balabashov (1984 national champion on individual apparatus, winner and award winner of international events).

The team contest has concluded. The placing after two days of competition in the competition and free programmes went as follows: 1. The USSR — 395.2 points; 2. The GDR — 304.4; 3. Bulgaria — 379.4; 4. Hungary — 378.13; 5. Czechoslovakia — 378.3; 6. Cuba — 378.15; 7. The People's Democratic Republic of Korea — 374.25; 8. Poland — 353.15.

The USSR was the top women's team with 395.2 points fol-

SUPPORT FRIENDSHIP-84

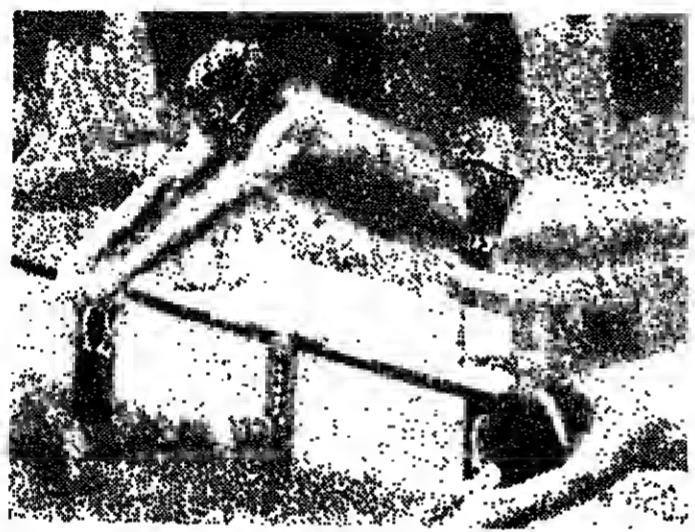


• Lutz Heschel of the GDR talking to reporter.



• The Bulgarian basketball team beat Finland 79-62.

• Vladimír Sainkov of the USSR sailing off.



The events in Moscow are covered by the special correspondent Alexander Rastorguev and Yevgeny Lutsik. Photos by Boris Koutchouk and Andrei Knyazev.

An unforeseen scenario

There was a brisk demand for advance tickets at the Moscow Krylatskoye cycling track — and this was later justified by the fact that seven world records were set at the Friendship-84 tournament. There are some difficulties.

The records in the Olympic events:

— 4 km individual pursuit race — 4 min 36.973 sec — Ryszard Dawidowicz of Poland; Bendt Ditter of the GDR (4:36.471);

— 4 km team pursuit race — 4 min 14.264 sec (USSR).

In other events:

— women's 1 km time trials flying start — 1 min 08.247 sec — Erika Salomaa (USSR);

— men's 500 m time trials flying start — 26.479 sec — Michael Hubner (GDR);

— women's 3 km standing start — 3 min 58.025 sec — Nadezhda Kibardina (USSR);

— men's 200 m flying start — 10.021 sec — Lutz Heschel (GDR).

The climax of the competition

TOP MARKS FROM PARTICIPANTS TO ORGANIZERS

I will take many months looking back on the several days I spent in Moscow, said Italian team cyclist Maxwell Trevor. I will talk about the opening ceremony of the Friendship-84 games. Impressive by their beauty and humanness, said Soviet swimmer, world record holder Sargol Zebovotov after his victorious finish. We could not attend the Krylatskoye Olympic canal in Moscow, said Italy's rowing team coach Stefano Martiniolli.

Cycling is not a very popular sport in India, and we came to the contest to gain experience. The visit by our cyclists to the USSR is the first in the history of developing sports contacts.

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(Continued from page 1)

theatre, concert hall, club and the circus. There are many people willing to go to see monuments of early Russian architecture. And, of course, very popular are international friendship soirees.

Altogether there are 28 events on the programme which is in its zenith now. Representatives of some sports events are also planned by others.

Would you like to know the results after the competition concluded? Lasting time is not

surely.

— Boris Koutchouk

Editor-in-Chief

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Round the Soviet Union

• IN PINSK SCUFFOLDINGS CAN NOW BE SEEN ON A 17TH-CENTURY CATHEDRAL, THE FIRST BUILDING IN THE LINE OF THE CITY'S RESTORATION PROGRAMME. An old town regeneration programme is very active in Byelorussia. In Minsk the upper town and the adjacent old quarters are now being restored while it has been decided to make ancient Polish structures on the famous trading route from the Vikings to the Greeks — an architectural monument.

• TECHNOLOGIST OF ROBOT-OPERATED PRODUCTION. THIS IS THE NEW OCCUPATION FOR WHICH THE COURSES ARE BEING RUN AT THE KALININ POLYTECHNICAL INSTITUTE IN CENTRAL RUSSIA. Engineers from the Institute will graduate to operate flexible automated production and automated design systems.

• A NEW HEALTH RESORT FOR CHILDREN CALLED "OKEAN" HAS BEEN OPENED IN VLADIVOSTOK IN THE FAR EAST. Situated on the coast of the picturesque Emir Bay, the Young Pioneer camp is one of the largest in the USSR, second only to "Ariok" in the Crimea. It accommodates 800 children at a time. After the completion of one more sleeping quarters it will be able to cater for 2,600 boys and girls from Siberia, the Far East and the Far North.

• DIALOGUE WITH COMPUTERS IS NOW A DAILY ROUTINE FOR TEENAGERS SPENDING THEIR VACATION IN THE "SIBIRYAK" CAMP IN NOVOSIBIRSK. The camp runs an international school for young computer operators who have come from the USSR, Bulgaria, Hungary and the GDR. They will meet scientists and learn about the use of computers in the national economy.

THE FIRST AMONG EQUALS

Kiev University became almost like a whole galaxy of brilliant intellectuals who were the pride of science and culture of our country and the whole world, among them mathematician Nikolai Chebotaryov, geophysicist and polar explorer Otto Schindl, historian Yevgeny Tarle, writers Yaroslav Il'inskiy, Maxim Rylsky and Kuzmich Pustoviy, artist Nikolai Ghe and others. Now there are 10 universities in the Ukraine but Kiev University is rightly considered the first among equals.

Some 150 years ago, when it

opened, it had only one department (philosophy), but today about 20,000 students study in its 16 departments. The students enjoy the university's spacious lecture-halls, laboratories and the library (it has a stock of over 3 million books including rare ones and those printed long ago). It is hard to believe that Soviet soldiers, who liberated the city from the fascist troops during the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945, found the university all in ruins, while the zoology, botany, paleontology and mineralogy museums — barbiously destroyed.

The whole country helped restore

the university. The illustrators of Moscow and Leningrad sent 187,000 books, equipment and exhibits. In 1944, when the war was still raging, the State allocated over 30 million rubles for its restoration.

In the past few years more than 13,000 foreigners from 120 countries received higher education at Kiev University in postwar years. For 20 years it has been a member of the International Association of Universities, participating in the proceedings of UN and UNESCO summits. Scientists and students of the university conduct joint research on 45 subjects in cooperation with colleges and research centres of other countries.

The main entrance to Kiev University.

In one of the lecture-halls.

30-YEAR-OLD WATER PROJECT COMMISSIONED

A powerful 154 km stream of drinking water has reached Krasnovodsk along the recently commissioned canal from Nenih-Dag. This is the final stretch of the project meant to supply water from the Karakum Canal and which has increased the town's supply by almost three times.

Drinking water has always been precious in Krasnovodsk,

the centre of Turkmenia's most arid region. Water used to be carried along the several-kilometre-long canal from the Yashkushayta underground lens in the Karakum Desert, or brought in tankers, or was harvested from sea water. Now the town will have a sufficient supply.

The path of the Annular water to the Caspian sea was

long and difficult. It is related in the first place to the building of the Karakum Canal. The canal was under construction for almost thirty years. Having covered 1,000 km in a natural way, the Amudarya water continued its run then in the steel riverbed. This option excludes water losses, inevitable for earthen canals.

long become part of their way of life, writes SCIENCE IN USSR discussing various applications of aircraft technology in the Soviet Union.

Aircraft technology makes it possible to spray vast areas in a very short time, thus achieving best results in plant disease and pest control and in raising crop yields. The characteristics of soil in this case — be it broad, steep slopes or like — make no difference. Every year, Avrodot sprays many millions of hectares of farmland and pastures, sows crops and helps build power transmission lines.

For many years the AN-2 plane formed the kernel for the nationwide programme for comprehensive mechanization and automation of agriculture.

In the skies above West Siberian oil and gas deposits are many helicopters of the Mi-4, Mi-6, Mi-8 and Mi-10K type or can be seen over a major air hub. However, the final landing is awaiting all the aforementioned ends, including the famous AN-2. These will be replaced by more advanced versions, the AN-3, the Mi-17 transport helicopter and the An-26 world record holder which is capable of delivering and assembling equipment weighing up to 20 tonnes. The Il-76 transport plane capable of lifting 40 tonnes of cargo a distance of 3,000 km is replacing the AN-2 on the busy cargo routes in Western Siberia, the Far East and the Extreme North.

SEARCHING FOR BORN TEACHERS

Where and how should we search for best and most talented young people capable of teaching others? This is more than a question, it is a programme of action, writes SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA. The Lenin Teachers' Training Institute in Moscow and a similar institution in Poltava, the Ukraine, as well as some other higher schools run special pedagogical classes and even "school of the young teacher" introducing teenagers to the fundamentals of pedagogy and psychology and offering practical training in the capacity of Pioneer leaders, and even teacher assistants, or other complicated business. Later, such boys and girls show considerable advantages over other school leavers seeking admittance to a teacher's training

school: they have better marks, and one can say their loyalty to their chosen profession is guaranteed.

KUGITANGTAU UNDERGROUND MYSTERY

TRUD reports the discovery of a "town of the dead" in Turkmenia, a Central Asian republic. A team of amateur speleologists from Krasnogorsk were investigating a karst cave when they found a grotto well leading to a lower "storey". Descending into the well they found a cavern full of human mummies dressed in strong clothes and shoes made of primitive processed hides.

They saw a very dramatic picture before their eyes: a snow leopard mummy baring its teeth over a mummy at a kurti-like room; next to them there was a petrified smoke meandering in a gloomy bath produced by trickling mineralized water. Further on they discovered a mummy of a horse and a number of wild animals. A century-old layer of dust did not prevent them from recognizing a saddle, several saddle-bags, a large wooden chariot, wooden tubes, parts of a movable tent embellished with an unsophisticated ornament. Four four-metre high mounds towered in the earth room. The amateur speleologists decided to leave the hidden undisturbed despite their strong desire to see the hidden treasures of the mounds and various articles lying unrecognizable under a huge dust cover. Everything is now waiting a comprehensive expedition of archaeologists, anthropologists and zoologists. The speleologists only made several colour pictures of what they saw and accurately measured the cave. The walls were found to be either monolithic or stonelike type formations providing no clues as to the way the mummies got underground. What tragedy chose this mysterious place!

Was it a heathen sanctuary or a site of ritual killing or the final shelter of a small people seeking refuge from a natural disaster or merciless invaders buried underground by an earth tremor?

An expedition which is now being undertaken will hopefully provide true answers to these and many other questions. Many scientists have already expressed their willingness to "descend into the Kugitangtau cave".

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

A PIPELINE OF MANY RECORDS

The Urengoi-Pomary-Uzghorod giant pipeline which is pumping natural gas for export has already brought the country 500 million tonnes of extra profits thanks to its early introduction into operation resulted from excellent management, technological and social organization of the project and its having incorporated many advanced technical solutions. It is only natural therefore that the project was selected to compete for the 1984 USSR State Prize, PRAVDA writes.

The transcontinental pipeline stretches for nearly 4.5 thousand kilometres crossing northern parts of the West Siberian Lowland, the whole European USSR and the Corporations. This makes it an unsurpassed engineering project.

900 kilometres of the pipe were laid over marshes and mud areas, 795 kilometres were built on a rocky soil, and 120 kilometres span over permafrost.

The pipeline spans across 134 small and 32 big rivers, including the Ob, the Volga, the Kama, the Don, and the Dniester, and 70 railway and 322 road routes, many of the bridges having been built in very harsh climatic conditions.

These discouraging facts notwithstanding, the pipe was built three in five times faster than pipelines built before. On the average, 248 kilometres of pipe were laid every month, or seven times more than during the construction of the Trans-Siberian pipeline.

The project was completed six months earlier than expected. With an inner diameter of 1,420 mm and a pressure of 75 atmospheres the pipe is capable of pumping 32,000 million cubic metres of gas a year, on addition which makes this country the biggest producer and transporter of gas in the world.

AIRCRAFT TECHNOLOGY: A PROFILE

To many people — drilling teams, geologists, oil and gas workers, railway builders, people involved in building pipelines, power transmission lines, the forest economy and large-scale forming, etc. — aircraft have

TO FLOATING MOORAGES

Floating transhipment complexes have started operating in the Ust-Dunay port. This makes it possible to load straight on the road not only lighter-cargoes but also all types of large-tonnage sea cargo. The first bulkers have been loaded in this way for the first time.

The facilities of the port built a few years back in the delta of the Danube have been considerably expanded with floating moorages built, they were replaced by special rigs with mighty transhipment mechanisms mounted on the Molar ships coming from the Atlantic Ocean and the Black Sea, take loads of mineral fertilizers and grain in an hour. If necessary it is possible to move to any part of the port and is easily repositioned by tugs.

Transhipment on a large moorage in the spacious Dnipro-Dnestr port, well protected from bad weather, will help double its goods traffic. The facilities of the port will be able to handle 1,000 tonnes of mineral fertilizers and grain in an hour. If necessary it is possible to move to any part of the port and is easily repositioned by tugs.

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Transhipment on a large moorage in the spacious Dnipro-Dnestr port, well protected

ENTERTAINMENT

PROFILES

BORIS CHAIKOVSKY

For more than thirty years music by Moscow composer Boris Chaikovsky has been surprising and fascinating audiences and connoisseurs.

This composer has a unique approach, his own beautiful and interesting world and his works pave new paths to modern symphony music, says Georgi Svetlov, another Soviet composer.

Boris Chaikovsky has various genres. He has created a cakka "Signs of the Zodiac", cycles of songs called "Pushkin's Lyrics", musical tales for children and various types of music for films. One of his recent works is "The Last Spring".

His chief interest lies in the most difficult sphere of symphony music and chamber instrumental genre. Each step he takes in this field is marked by great originality, daringness, and artistic non-compromise.

Critic point to the composer's links with Shostakovich, Prokofiev, Shostakovich, and the epoch of early classicism. Indeed, Chaikovsky's music often is an amazing mixture of different styles, a dialogue with art of remote times.

But this does not exhaust the mystery of the unique flavor. The composer's favorite method is to "grow" a symphony whole from a simple melodic "grain". He has his own world outlook. He adores and adds to him-



his music which is known for beyond the Soviet Union. His early Slavonika for String Orchestra; his capital Symphony No. 2 for which he was awarded the USSR State Prize, the brilliant instrumental concerto, his six string quartets — strikingly new and dynamic in their chamber forms — and, usually, his Symphony No. 3 devoted to Sevastopol are magnificently and marked by comic breath.

To cognize the past, to see the sources of the present in the past, combine the trends of various historic epochs — such is the philosophical undercurrent of Boris Chaikovsky's symphonies.

Analyzing his "Sevastopol" Symphony Soviet music scholars mentioned the demolition of a "well of time" which is found at the beginning of Thoreau Mann's novel "Joseph and His Brothers". He who will glance into this well will see his reflection in its water and the reflection in the past.

"It took me a long time to create the 'Sevastopol' Symphony", the composer says. "Time and again I put it aside, only to resume working later..."

This symphony which consists of contrasting episodes, has a deep breath of an epic into the heart of a somewhat lighter choral. It is a tribute to heroic mountain years...

Listening to his music one realizes that sternness changes into tenderness, violent will rhythmic bring listeners to the "azure" shores of calm lyricism. One involuntarily thinks of Gilman's words: "Everything in life is a counterpoint, an antithesis".

Time marks Boris Chaikovsky's

TAMARA GRUM-GRZIMAILO

best music which is known for beyond the Soviet Union. His early Slavonika for String Orchestra; his capital Symphony No. 2 for which he was awarded the USSR State Prize, the brilliant instrumental concerto, his six string quartets — strikingly new and dynamic in their chamber forms — and, usually, his Symphony No. 3 devoted to Sevastopol are magnificently and marked by comic breath.

To cognize the past, to see the sources of the present in the past, combine the trends of various historic epochs — such is the philosophical undercurrent of Boris Chaikovsky's symphonies.

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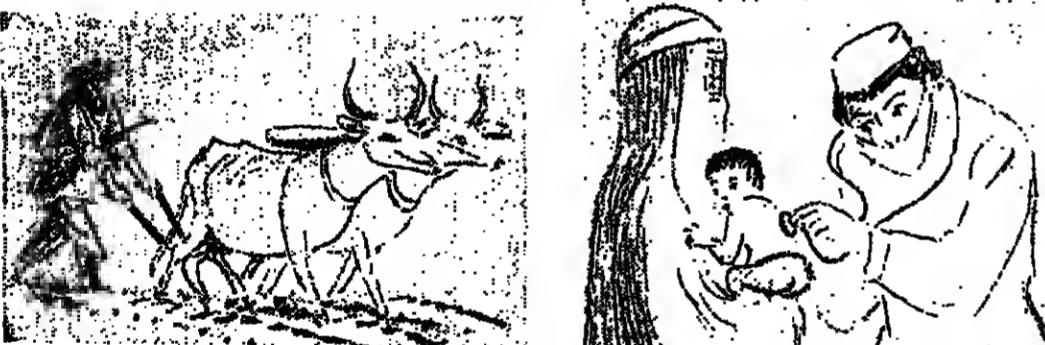
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AFGHANISTAN AS SEEN BY A SOVIET ARTIST



"Afghanistan of Today" is the title of an exhibition of drawings by famous Soviet artist Yuri Cherepanov who has recently returned from that country.

He has painted a farmer who is tilling his own plot of land for the first time in the history of the country and is challenging peacefully with a soldier while drinking a cup of tea. Old and young are learning to read and write. A woman carries a baby in her arms and a gun on her back. Soviet doctors visit remote kialiks (villages). Soviet and Afghan soldiers embrace one another. Children of a Soviet engineer and an Afghan worker play in the sand near their house. The revolution was an upheaval that burst the traditional way of life. Scenes like these are found everywhere. Cherepanov has not missed anything. His drawings are all filled with optimism, joy and subtle, kind sense of humor which is inherent in him.

I am glad the exhibition was opened on the eve of Afghanistan's Independence Day. I love this country. There I saw people who are fighting and building a new life. Here is a picture, for instance, an old man is watching in amazement a young woman driving a trolleybus. He is not used to such

• "With Plough and Submachine";
• "A Small Pillar";
• "An Afghan Student".

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Namtu AKHMATOV

August 28-31

THEATRES

Stenislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre |7| Pushkinskaya St., 29 — Strauss, "Der Zigeunerhans" (opera), 30 — Tchaikovsky, "The Snow Maiden" (ballet), 31 — Verdi, "La battaglia di Legnano" (opera).

Satira Theatre (18 Bolshaya Sadovaya St.), 28 — Makayev, "Apostol" (ballet), 29 — Bulgakov, "Run", 31 — Belov, "According to Iba 206th Article".

Theatre of Moliere (3 Krymskaya Embankment), 29 — Zolotnikov, "Triptych for Two", 30 — Zhivanelsky, "Selected Miniatures", 31 — Dykhovichny, Simonov, "Friends Are Always Friends".

FILMS

Paintings by Leonov and Sokolov have been shown in the USSR, the socialist countries, the USA and France. The works which are now on view in Odessa have been exhibited in Leningrad and Brest. After Odessa the exhibition will travel to Sevastopol, Novorossiysk, Tula, Minsk, and finally to Moscow.

Things before the Revolution women were deprived of all rights and were not allowed to appear in the streets without a face veil. Bandits murdered the people which are now on view in Odessa have been exhibited in Leningrad and Brest. After Odessa the exhibition will travel to Sevastopol, Novorossiysk, Tula, Minsk, and finally to Moscow.

More than 10,000 Soviet vehicles, including Moshvish, Volga, Niva, Lada and UAZ cars are running in the country. This year Iceland bought a new batch of Soviet automobiles.

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